The paper is divided into 3 main sections. The first provides a brief overview of the use of data mining in counterterrorism efforts in the United States and the public concern that has emerged regarding the threat of government surveillance to privacy. The second section then moves to examine data mining from a different perspective, focusing on the technology’s reliance upon profiling to consider its potential to codify discrimination against persons with MENA backgrounds. The third section reflects on the potential of the law to serve as a tool to combat such discrimination by reviewing past court decisions on racial, ethnic, and country-of-origin profiling. Finding few reasons for hope, the paper nonetheless concludes with a consideration of where the impetus for change might yet emerge.

There are several security agencies, who is wiretapping email and telephone communications of people in the country for the purpose of track individuals affiliation with al-Qaida or involvement in any abnormal activities by detecting pattern in the daily routine without knowing their religion, ethnic background, cast and country.

Data mining is defined as “the application of database technology and techniques—such as statistical analysis and modeling—to uncover hidden patterns and subtle relationships in data and to infer rules that allow for the prediction of future results”. Technically, data mining represents one step in a more general computational operation referred to as Knowledge Discovery in Databases. Although the name has largely come to mean knowledge discovery itself in popular usage and as a computational operation, data mining consists of three processes: “data input,” where data are collected, formatted, and stored in databases; “data analysis,” where data are queried using algorithms to find topics or patterns of interest and “results output,” where analysis outcomes are reported.

Knowledge Discovery in Databases consists of a 9-part process: 1.developing an understanding of the application domain; 2. creating a target data set; 3. data cleaning and preprocessing; 4. Data reduction and projection; 5 matching the goals of KDD to a particular data mining method; 6. conducting an exploratory analysis; 7. data mining; 8. interpreting mined patterns; and 9. acting on the discovered knowledge.

There are several scholar in the country that force on new legislation, security agencies that will mine personal data

We have two based analysis approach which is “subject-based” and “pattern-based” analysis. Subject based analysis seeks to “trace link from known individuals or things to others” while pattern-based analysis uses statistical probabilities to seek predicates in large data sets. There are several companies using predictive, pattern based data mining technology for years in order to better exploit. For this reason they are collecting personal information from a diverse number of sites.